

New Advertisements.

In Chancery—James Boulton.
 Canning—Joseph Hagan.
 To Builders—Amos Dean.
 Lands for Sale—John Selby.
 Refreshment and Reading Rooms—John Culverwell.
 List of Letters Newmarket.
 List of Letters Aurora.
 Wanted—Hart & Hinghins.
 The Firm and Loan Company of Upper Canada—John Paton.

The papers for Aurora will, in future, be sent to the Post Office, Dr. Lloyd, having retired from business, another place likely to be satisfactory and convenient; we have been unable to find. The postage will be only 5¢ cents per quarter, and subscribers will know exactly when to find their papers.

Train Time—Newmarket.

Express Train	Moving North	6:40 a.m.
Mail Train	do.	6:55 p.m.
Express Train	Moving North	9:10 a.m.
Mail Train	do.	9:25 p.m.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, November 9, 1880.

General Summary.

—Snow fell to the depth of four or five inches at Collingwood on the 6th inst. Rather cold quarters.

—The Directors of the North York Electoral District Ag. Society held a meeting in the Court House, Newmarket, to-morrow, (Saturday) at 2 p.m. See Advertisement.

—The rumored difficulty with regard to the Upper Canada Bank has been set at rest. A meeting of the managers of various Banks was recently held in Toronto, when they decided to assist one another to assist in case of a run.

—By reference to the Time-table of the Northern R. R. for this place, it will be observed a change has been made in the time of arrival and departure of trains from this Station. No change has been made in the time of leaving Toronto, however.

—We are indebted to Dr. NASH, for late New York papers, from which we learn there is little doubt of the return of LINCOLN, the Republican candidate, for President of the United States. Should this turn out to be the fact, the "perilous institution" in the neighboring Republic will not be likely to receive the same food nursing, as during the term of the present incumbent of office.

—A good joke is put forth by the Collingwood Enterprise, as an "On Dit," to the effect that rumors are afloat of the Northern R. R. Company making arrangements for the purchase of the Grand Trunk. Considering the apprehensions many people were under not one year ago, that the Provincial main-line would be speedily allowed up all competing lines, the pun is a good one; but to the reality—if the Grand Trunk had such managers as the Northern at present possess, a change in its circumstances and affairs would speedily be reported.

—THE GENESEE FARMER.—The November number of the *Genesee Farmer* is received. Among the contents may be mentioned accounts of the New York, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa and New Hampshire State Fairs; a full report of the Evening Discussions of the New York State Fair; and a report of the discussions at the last meeting of the Western New York Fruit Growers' Society. Its leading article is on "Favoring Sheep in Winter," followed by many other valuable and interesting articles on agricultural and horticultural subjects. We would again recommend the *Genesee Farmer* to our readers. It is so cheap that all can afford to take it, even if they already subscribe for several other agricultural papers. It costs only fifty cents a year, and the publisher offers to send the last three months of this year free to all who subscribe now for 1881. Send the fifty cents in stamps, or get one of your neighbors to join with you and send a dollar bill, to JACOB HARRIS, Rochester, N. Y., and take the paper for fifteen months. We notice in the present number a list of forty-three subjects for Prize Essays.

The Plot Developed.

In the Leader of Tuesday last, the Government scheme for relief to the Grand Trunk is partially developed. It now turns out that "Provincial aid out of the question," with the organ at Toronto, means taking possession of the Road by the Government of Canada—converting every officer of that mammoth concern into a political tool—and guaranteeing \$25 per mile to the English stock-brokers. Will M. Cartier & Co., try this scheme? We shall see. On this point the Quebec *Vindicator* says:

"TUESDAY.—We believe matters among Ministers are getting more and more unpleasant every day. We are informed to-day that Mr. Cartier has made up his mind to face another session, put the Grand Trunk arrangement through, and resign on an adverse vote only—trusting to effect that condition necessary to keep him in power during another four years. The statement is that the House will be convoked for despatch of business on or about the third week in January next."

Now read what Hon. George Brown, in the *Globe* of Wednesday last, says how these measures of relief are managed. How is it possible for men to act as stated in the following extract, without being guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury? For, be it remembered every member of that House voluntarily takes upon himself an obligation to act honestly for the good of his Queen and country without favor or affection. The *Globe* says—

"We have warned the country that a grand coup would be attempted at the approaching session by the political banditti who now occupy the Government. We had no idea that anything so bold, so gigantic, so utterly infamous as the scheme which the *Leader* has just announced, would be proposed, even by the dependants of the present Cabinet. It is time for the whole country to rouse itself to action, to appoint and instruct its leaders, to put on its armor, and prepare for the conflict. We have seen the previous third Grand Bill carried through Parliament under whip and spur; we have seen agents from England hovering about the lobby of Parliament; we have seen members who denounce the Grand Trunk in the floor of the House turn into a committee room for a few minutes, and return modified and equipped, and ready to vote for everything that

was proposed; we have seen the lobby agents of the English speculators rushing off to Government House at one o'clock in the morning, to announce to His Excellency the success of the measure to convert the loan of sixteen millions of dollars by the people of Canada into a gift to their principals. We have seen millions of dollars voted amidst derisive laughter and drunken uproar; amidst shouting, singing, and cock-crowling, for the benefit of certain classes in Lower Canada; we have seen the obligations of the constitution, and the proprieties and even the decencies which ought to be observed by a deliberative body, trampled upon without hesitation, and set aside without shame, in order that the object of corrupt men might be carried out. We shall see such scenes again, but on a scale and for an object, that will throw all previous performances into the shade!"

King Council.

The above Council met at Hulse's Inn, on Thursday of last week. All the members present.

Minutes of previous meeting read and confirmed.

Communication and report of Surveyors with reference to the 5th Con. Survey received and read.

A communication from the Inspector General's Department, was also received and read, asking for the remittances due Government upon licenses. In reference to which the Treasurer said he had already forwarded the amount, and got a receipt for the same. [Perhaps there has been a little fobbing going on among the employees.]

Mr. Moore presented a petition from Christopher Ecker and other inhabitants of School Section No. 19, praying the Council to abolish the Section, and unite the same with others adjoining, on the ground that it was too small and made the expenses too high to maintain a School.

A By-Law was introduced by Captain Armstrong, to levy an assessment on the locality interested, to assist in paying the necessary expenses in surveying the 5th line.

Read a first time, and the Council resolved itself into a Committee of the whole upon the same—Mr. Webb in the chair.

Committee rose and the chairman reported the By-Law; which was then read a third time and passed.

Moved by Capt. Armstrong, seconded by Mr. Webb, and

Resolved—That the Reeve having acted under the instance of this Corporation, respecting the survey of part of the 5th con. line of this Township, by employing two Provincial Land Surveyors; to ascertain whether the charge made by T. C. Procter, P. L. S., for performing the said survey was a fair and reasonable one; and whereas the said surveyors have reported to this Corporation that the sum of \$114 would be good remuneration for the said work, it is therefore requested that the Reeve of this Corporation be and he is hereby authorized to tender to the said T. C. Procter, the sum of \$114, in full of all demands for said survey.

The Council then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the petition for abolishing Ward No. 19.

Mr. Moore in the chair.

The Reeve said the petition asked for what the Council had not power to grant under the present circumstances—as they had no evidence before them that the other Sections were willing to receive them.

Capt. Armstrong took precisely the same view of the matter, and read the law in the case.

Several of the parties interested were then heard at the bar of the Council, for and against. Those in favor of the petition contended they had a majority of the votes in the Section upon their petition; also that the section was entirely too small to maintain a School. On the contrary, those in favor of keeping the Section intact, claimed they had a majority for a school, and opposed the petition; and also that to grant the prayer of the petition would cause many persons to send their children miles to School.

Mr. Wells then moved the following resolution—

Resolved—That in the absence of proof of unanimity and concurrence with other sections, this Council cannot grant the prayer of the petition of School Section No. 19.

The committee rose, and the chairman reported the resolution. Report read and adopted.

Moved by Mr. Moore, seconded by Mr. Wells—

That the Clerk and Treasurer be, and the same are hereby, authorized and required to tender to Mr. Barry the sum awarded by arbitrators for land taken for the use of the public highway, and demand the execution of deed for the same.—Carried.

On motion of Mr. Moore, seconded by Mr. Webb, the Patrons, Mr. John Watson, was authorized to enter upon and improve said highway referred to in the last preceding resolution.

An account from the *Neo Era* office was presented and ordered to be paid.

Mr. Webb brought before the Council the necessity of aid being given to the Gaule Road, at the request of Patrick Gibbons. A desultory conversation followed about Wards, the expenditure of money, &c., from which we learn that last year \$10 were received for this road, and that the Council for that year gave an order upon the Treasurer for that sum, certifying that the work had been performed. It now transpires that although the money was drawn it never was expended. Considerable discussion took place, when Mr. Webb finally agreed to look after the matter, and the subject dropped.

A By-Law was introduced by Captain Armstrong to provide for opening up the side lines between Lots 30 and 31, in the 5th con. and passed.

Mr. Davis, seconded by Mr. Webb, then moved—

That when this Council adjourns, it do stand adjourned till the 12th of December next, then to meet at King Station.—Carried.

Mr. Davis introduced a By-Law providing for the appointment of Returning Officers for next election, and naming the several polling places.

In committing of the whole, the blanks in the By-Law were filled up as follows:

Returning Officer. James Tinslie
 Word No. 1, King Station, 5th con. Jos. Wood
 No. 2, King Station, 5th con. Jos. Wood
 No. 3, Jos. Wood
 No. 4, Jos. Wood
 No. 5, Jos. Wood

It has been decided by the Council that

the polling for, and against the Town Hall By-Law, shall take place at the same time as for municipal Councilors and the above By-Law provides that Returning Officers shall have two extra columns ruled in the poll-books in which to record the yeas and nays.

After passing the By-Law, the Council engaged itself with endeavoring to wind up the affairs connected with the late Treasurer, and then adjourned.

Magistrates' Court.

R. H. SMITH, ELIZABETH and J. J. IRONBIDE, READING, PRESIDING.

A Magistrates' Court was held in Newmarket on the 20th ult., when Hutton Gould was charged by D. Sutherland, Esq., with forging a receipt to the amount of \$4.04 3/4 upon his book-keeper. The substance of Mr. Sutherland's evidence was as follows: He returned to the store of Mr. McMillan from the Station about 3 p.m., and was informed by the book-keeper that he had in mind to refuse one of his orders to-day, on account of the manner in which it was drawn and the kind of paper used. Witness desired to see it, when he discovered it to be a forgery. He asked who presented it, but the book-keeper could not tell further than describe its appearance, and said he had given his name as Joseph Henderson. The prisoner, however, was observed to hold conversation with Mrs. Gould of Whitechurch; so Witness took his conveyance and went with his book-keeper to the residence of Mr. Gould with the view of ascertaining, if possible, who the young man was, not dreaming the guilty person was his son. As soon as they entered the house, however, the book-keeper pointed out the lad to whom he had paid the order. The boy, on being charged with the crime, stoutly denied the same. Mr. Sutherland thereupon returned home and took out a warrant for his arrest.

The book-keeper's evidence confirmed the foregoing statements of Mr. Sutherland, and recognized the prisoner as the guilty party. Swore positively.

Another chain in the evidence was the evidence of the Miller. It appears the lad first went to the Miller—presented the forged order and told the Miller that Mr. Sutherland had sent him from the Station to get the order changed to a printed Mill Receipt. It was thought the prisoner done this, in order to obtain the money more readily from the book-keeper, as there would not then be room for suspicion on his part. The signature on the forged order was most complete, being almost a facsimile of the prosecutor's.

On this evidence the Magistrates could not do otherwise than send the case to the Assizes; but while they were making out the recognizance binding over the parties to appear and prosecute, the prisoner got leave to go into another room for a minute, and taking advantage of circumstances, gave the Constable the slip, took his hat, and has not since been heard of. The authorities are on the alert, and no doubt a reward will be offered for his apprehension. It seemed a great pity that a young lad, (we should say about 17 or 18) in comfortable circumstances, should so far forget himself, and so far disgrace his family name, as to be guilty of an act of so fearful a character as forgery.

Board of School Trustees.

The above Board met at the Temperance Hall on Wednesday evening of last week. Present:—Messrs. Caldwell, Rodhouse, Trent, Raper, Sutherland, and McCracken.

Mr. J. B. Caldwell in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

The secretary, Mr. Trent, then read over the list of unpaid rate-bills for 1880, showing an arrearage of \$73.

Several accounts were presented, amounting altogether to \$158 98 cts, which were ordered to be paid.

Mr. Trent then asked, what was to be done with the rate-bill? Many of the delinquents were able to pay their school bills as most of those who had paid, and he thought it wrong that the man paying up promptly should bear the brunt, and have to assist in paying for collecting from delinquents. If the bills unpaid were due from parties unable to pay, the case would be different; but such was not the fact.

The Chairman thought they should send around the Collector once more. He did not want to be too hard.

After some further desultory conversation, in which all the members of the Board joined, the suggestion of the chairman was finally agreed upon.

The Teacher, Mr. Alexander, wished to know from the Board how they would receive the proposition of increasing his salary from \$520 to \$600. The time would soon be here for entering into fresh arrangements, and he wished to know the minds of the Board.

The meeting then adjourned.

Northern Woollen Mills.

The proprietor of the above establishment will please excuse us for the liberty we take in giving publicity to a private letter from him; but as he has many warm friends in this locality who regard him as the primary cause of giving an impetus to Newmarket, and who will be glad to hear of his success and prosperity, we make bold to do so. For his valuable present—not only on account of its intrinsic worth, but the motives prompting its donation—we feel truly grateful, and shall ever rejoice to hear of his success. With regard to the numerical error of last week, it is attributable to the source from which we received our information, and we only regret the figures were not correct.

NORTHERN WOOLLEN MILLS, THURSDAY, NOV. 6, 1880.

E. JACOB, Esq.—I beg to tender you many thanks for the favourable notice of this establishment in your last issue, and at the same time to correct an extensive numerical error.

The order upon which we were now running is from a very respectable house in Montreal, for ninety-two cases, and will probably amount to Five Thousand instead of Five Million dollars as you have it.

My looms are all running, and the machinery works to a charm.

I beg to inform you with a pattern of our first production, and I feel confident that with the assistance of our old friend Upon, I shall soon improve very much upon that.

Respectfully yours,
 W. A. CLARK.

Correspondence.

We wish to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

Magistrates' Court, Bradford.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Sir,—One of the most novel scenes took place here in a Magistrates' Court, that I have ever been permitted to witness. The trial was between two persons employed to put Wheat, but the issue of the case turned, I think, upon their employers. One of the persons called the other a liar, to which the other answered with a stroke, and the consequence was that the employer and employee sought out the magistrate best suited to their purpose, and laid information. The magistrate's Court meets every week to clear the dockets, and this should have come off in regular order, but the employer of the injured man, I am I, formed, showed sufficient cause why he should be present at the trial, though not present when the affair took place; in consequence, a Special Court was called on Friday. It is possible you may never have had the privilege of seeing our Magistrates in their assembly, capacity; very few bodies would strike you with greater awe, especially if you were compelled to come before them, and you were not a particular friend. If you have not seen them, you may have heard of them; it is presumed here that some of their names have travelled where they will never be. I think Mr. Drifill should deserve to stand first; from what I know of him, he is a worthy man, looked up to here by the other Magistrates. No case of any importance is taken in hands without first consulting him. We have then Mr. Barry, a very good sort of a man, but like the most of his countrymen, easily led. Messrs. Thompson, Wells and Stoddart, and last but not least, our young Reeve, who when fully initiated, I think will add much to the usefulness of the board. I am at a loss to know why he was not invited to sit with them upon this trial, without it is they might not have had a majority to carry out the purposes contemplated. I do not think their not inviting him was intended for an insult. With such a board to watch over our interests Bradford is safe. The magistrates absent were Mr. Stoddart and the Reeve. Two o'clock having arrived, the time the trial was to take place, we hastened to the Hall, and there learned that the employer of the injured man was not in town, and the complainant refused to come up to the scratch, thinking that in the absence of his Boss justice would not be done here. Mr. Drifill entered the Hall, and took his seat, whilst two others of the magistrates remained outside with contemptuous looks, thinking their prey was about to elude their grasp. The difficulty with me was, how they were supposed to know that the parties were absent, until the Court was opened and the list called out, and then they stood looking in vain for the party to come and seek redress. Just at this juncture one of the magistrates exclaimed, "Let it rip, they may go and be damned. I will go home and attend to my own business," and off he put. The other, seeing that they were about to break down, if something could not be done, rushed into the Hall, nervous, and out of breath, exclaiming to the constable, "Peter, won't you go!" meaning for the plaintiff. The constable said that he had no authority without a summons or a warrant, to which the magistrate replied, "That's all right," and rushed from the Hall, to seek another magistrate, as Rip had sent them all to old Nick. The constable referred the matter to Mr. Drifill, to which he replied, he had better go as the magistrates told him. He left, and soon returned with the plaintiff, looking more like a prisoner than a plaintiff in a case.

The magistrate, having succeeded in securing the services of another, they made the appearance, and Rip returned. When they had all their seats, and oh! what a sight—in the presence of such a body one is led to ask, is it right or wrong, or friend or foe that weighs with these men. I mean the majority.

The Court opened in due form, the prisoner at the Bar, the information read, and the question asked, Guilty or Not Guilty? The answer was, "I am guilty, but I had provocation," he called me a damned liar. The charge admitted, the trial over, the Court cleared. It is reported that a conversation took place which I will try to lay in substance before you. Mr. Drifill on arising, said, that he set his face against abusive language, as well as fighting; the former is not before us, but it should weigh with us in this case, and in some extent mitigate the offence; and seeing that this board has allowed the most disorderly characters that have been brought before them, to pass with the very smallest fine that the law allowed, my judgment is one dollar and costs. Upon his sitting down another rose, "that may be a very well, but I consider it all rot. I am not for making abusive language any mitigation. We have all our failings, and in the event of any of us, in the heat of the moment, speaking rather freely, that a person should raise their fist and strike. I'll set my face against it. I am for a heavier fine. On this the presiding magistrate rose and stated, I am with my brother magistrate that has just spoken, I did think, when they would not come up to the scratch, I would let it rip, and they might go for \$—3; but I have altered my mind, for I have proposed to put a stop to this sort of thing. It is all very well for Mr. Drifill to talk about abusive language. I will leave it to himself, how it would have looked at the last Council Board, when one of the Councilmen called both himself and Mr. Barry liars, if they had jumped up and struck him. I am afraid some of us would not have been able to have been here to-day. I am also determined to set my face against fighting. I will go for a heavy fine. After these speeches, the question having been put, How much shall the fine be? It was carried three to one, that it should be four dollars and costs. After the decision had been made known and the money paid, we left, with the best wishes for the Government which had given us such a board of magistrates.

Yours, &c.,
 Bradford, Nov. 6th, 1880.

ZIP.

A free exhibition of a reckless daring was given at Buffalo on Monday morning at a new Brick Church, which was enjoyed by an audience of three or four hundred persons. A carpenter, engaged at work upon the edifice, clambered to the top of the steeple, standing upon the ball which surmounts it, and, to the horror of those who witnessed him, he coolly bowed, waved his hat, extended his arms, and went through several manoeuvres, amid the shouts of those who were standing below, exhorting him to come down. The top of the steeple is one hundred and eighty-six feet from the ground.

Foreign and Colonial.

Arrival of the Adriatic.

Austria grants immense Concessions to Hungary—Gen. Lemerciere about to return to France—Stilly votes unanimously for annexation—Markets, &c., &c.

SANDY HOOK, 8 a.m., Oct. 5.

The Adriatic from Havre, via Southampton, passed Sandy Hook this morning. Her arrival, which was from Liverpool, 20th ult., were obtained by the news yacht and will be telegraphed to city immediately.

The Adriatic reports the steamer North American from Quebec arrived at Liverpool, 23rd ult., and Arago which from Havre, touched at Coves, 20th.

Liverpool breadstuffs firm, corn had advanced slightly, provisions dull, and conchols for money 92 1/2 @ 93, and for account 93 @ 93 1/2.

The Emperor of Austria had introduced in the new Charter immense concessions to Hungary.

Advices from Italy state that Garibaldi had entered Capua.

The Emperor of France had received assurances from the Czar, that nothing hostile to France would be entertained at the Warsaw interview.

FURTHER BY THE ADRIATIC.

The Edinburgh sailed on the 24th for New York.

Victor Emmanuel had arrived at Decifia, in Naples.

The Royalists had evacuated Cajazzo and the vicinity.

The line of the Voltorno had been abandoned for that of the Garg line.

A semi-official article in the *Constitutionnel* says, "an organized and powerful army is henceforth to be raised for the interest of Europe."

The part of France is that of non-intervention.

When the revolution is accomplished it should be consolidated by the act of an European Congress.

The Sardinian ambassador has been ordered to leave St. Petersburg.

The ship Red Jacket, from Melbourne, had arrived with \$150,000 in gold.

The ship Martha Whitmore stranded in Dundree Bay on the 20th ult.; crew saved.

At the Newmarket races, Mr. Ten Brook's *Empire* beat *Tom Bowling*, in a match for 1,000 sovereigns.

A recent census of Russia shows a population of 190,000,000.

It is reported that the Papal Nuncio, at Madrid had remitted within a few days 2,000 reales to the Pope which had been raised by the Bishop.

General Lawmire will return to France. Politicians for the Papal army have increased.

It was said that the ambassadors of Prussia, Spain, and Portugal were preparing to quit Turin.

The vote of Sicily was almost unanimous for annexation.

Victor Emmanuel it is said will be at Naples on the 28th. The proclamation of the vote would be made the following day.

The Papal Nuncio had left Paris in consequence of orders from Rome.

Manchester advices are favourable. Disraeli for goods and yarns was quiet but prices steady.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS.

Messrs Wakefield, Nash & Co., Bigland & Co., and others, report four quick at Tuesday's advances of 6d per bush; sales 293 1/2. Wheat firm, advance on all quantities; sales of red at 11s 6d to 13s; white 12s to 13s 1/2. Corn buoyant, and advanced 1s @ 1s 1/2 per quarter since the sailing of the Europa; sales of mixed and yellow at 39s @ 40s; for white quotations are nominal.

Pork in active demand. Tallow steady at 56s @ 57s for North American. Ashes steady. Rye steady; sales of Carolina at 25s 9d. Rosin steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Wednesday at 92 1/2 @ 93 for money and 93 @ 93 1/2 for account.

Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.

Two days later from Europe.—The Imperial Meeting at Warsaw.—One hundred thousand Austrians in Italy.—Extensive Warlike preparations on the Rhine.—An Italian Army of three hundred thousand strong to be raised.—Russia protests against the action of Sardinia.—The Grand Duke Michael in England.—Proposed Marriage of Garibaldi's Daughter with the Son of Victor Emmanuel.

FARTHER POINT, Nov. 6.

The Anglo-Saxon passed here at half past twelve this morning. She left Liverpool at three o'clock on the afternoon of the 25th, and Londonderry on the afternoon of the 26th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Grand Duke Michael of Russia had taken leave of Queen Victoria, and had been honored with a grand field day at Woolwich. As Lord Palmerston was at Windsor during the Duke's stay there, his mission is construed into a political one.

FRANCE.

A French Admiral, with two ships of the line and two frigates, had arrived at Gaeta from Naples. It is reported in Paris that his mission was to prevent the bombardment of Naples.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* had published a lengthy defence of the French policy on Italy, concluding with a declaration that an organized and powerful army is henceforth to be maintained for the interest of Europe.

ITALY.

It is confirmed that the Royalists had evacuated Cajazzo and vicinity, and abandoned the line of the Voltorno for that of the Gargigliano. The statement that the Garibaldians had entered Capua, however, still lacks confirmation, although it was expected the Royalists would soon evacuate that place.

A Naples despatch says that Turin's division received orders to be ready to start by sea; destination unknown. The Hungarian legion forms part of it.

Victor Emmanuel arrived at Venafra.

The Austrian forces in Italy are estimated at 100,000 men, under command of Marshal Benedick. The danger of collision with the Piedmontese is regarded as very great.

It is stated that on the official annexation of Naples to Piedmont there will be a levy of 100,000 men throughout Italy, the design being to have the Italian army 300,000 strong by spring.

Immediately on the landing of the British legion at Naples, Major Styles was put under arrest, a sentinel being placed at his hotel door. The Major courted the fullest enquiry. The reception of the British legion at Naples was brilliant and kind. The National Guard was subscribing to present the British with a flag.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial patent was published consti-

tuting a statute for the organization of the provincial diet of Syria.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes an article which is regarded as unfavorable to the evacuation of Syria by the French in the stipulated six months. The Porte is stigmatized as not only incapable of protecting Christians, but its army is accused of being accomplices in the outrages perpetrated. It is asserted that several ambassadors at Constantinople had deplored that Turkey in Asia be visited by the Grand Vizier as well as Turkey in Europe.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

It is announced that the Egyptian Government intend to carry a railway from Suez along the African shore to the Red Sea as far as a point within a short steaming distance of Aden. The overland journey to India will be shortened by five days, and the danger of the Red Sea navigation will be avoided. Passengers will escape the worst part of the voyage, and the Peninsular and Oriental Company will

THOMAS A. HARTON,
 HAS COMMENCED TO SELL THAT
Largest & Best Assorted Stock
 OF DRY GOODS, advertised in the Era. All who require
FANCY DRESSES
 Should buy from him. The Stock comprises—
 COLORED COBBOURGS, O'NEILL SCARFS,
 LADIES' BALMORAL STOCKINGS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
 Plumes and Feathers, Gloves and Fur Gauntlets, Boots and Shoes
IN READY MADE CLOTHING,
 No house in Newmarket can SELL CHEAPER, and the Stock of Fancy CLOTHS
 and DRESSINGS will repay inspection,
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, VERY CHEAP.
 NAILS, BUTTS, LOCKS, HINGES AND CUTLERY.
 THE LOWEST PRICE FOR BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, POULTRY, &c., &c.

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 and DOESKINS will repay inspection
GROCERY AND GLASSWARE, VERY CHEAP.
 NAILS, BUTTS, LOCKS, HINGES AND CUTLERY.
 THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, POULTRY, &c. &c.

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CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, VERY CHEAP.

NAILS, BUTTS, LOCKS, HINGES AND CUTLERY.

THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, POULTRY, &c. &c.



CHEAP FOR CASH!

THE Subscriber is now receiving at the Brick Store, Corner of Main and Water Streets,
an extensive supply of
Fall and Winter Dry Goods,
Ready Made Clothing,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Which have been purchased low and will be sold cheap.

N. B.—A splendid lot of FRESH TEAS.

GROCERIES AND PURE LIQUORS.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR FARM PRODUCE

JOHN BENTLEY.

Newmarket, October 3, 1866. U-31

Money Saved is Money Earned. To Dairymen & Farmers.

JEBB'S Celebrated Telegraph Churn!

Bout and Shoe Store,

THE undersigned having purchased the right for this County, to manufacture the above Churn, are now prepared to

SUPPLY ALL ORDERS

With which they may be favored. This Churn especially, compares favorably with

ARMY OF FARMERS' PATENT
Below his usual price.
Farmers Produce of Every Description taken in Exchange.

Call and examine the stock and you will satisfy yourself that you can buy better Boots and Shoes and at less prices from him than you can elsewhere. Don't forget the Old Staid, sign

Opposite the North American Hotel, Main-st,
Newmarket.

B. LEE.
(f-3)

October 3, 1860.

NEWMARKET

Steam Cabinet Manufactory !!

THE undersigned, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed during the past twenty-one years, beggars that this having added a *Steam Engine to his Establishment.* And run it four years successfully, he is satisfied of his ability to manufacture

CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER

Establishment without its aid. He keeps constantly on hand, for sale, every description of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

at *NEWARK* Newmarket,—at the Cabinet Shops 78 or at *FOOD'S* Steam Mill.

PRICE—36 CASH.

J. & T. BOTSFORD.
Newmarket, Aug. 23, 1860. (f-34)

NOTICE!

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr John A Bond, Newmarket, are particularly requested to pay their accounts to Mr James Buxton, at the Telegraph Office, Newmarket, before the 10th August, after which date there will be no account any account unsettled.

D. JAS. GEORGE.
Bradford, 24th July, 1860. (f-24)

SHEEPASTRAY!

Strayed from Newmarket Common, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, two aged Ewes

CELESTINE PRISM,
Made of double material—well adapted for the purposes for which it is designed, and well worthy the attention of farmers.
All orders punctually attended to.
FUNERALS FURNISHED
On the shortest notice—as usual; with or without a Hearse. Caskets, Trimmings, Plates, &c., on hand for sale.
JOSEPH MILLARD.
Newmarket, July 18, 1860. (623)

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE,
ON Wellington Street, in the Village of Aurora.
For particulars, apply to
CHARLES BRELSFORD.
Newmarket, July 13, 1860. (f-24.)

Wanted to Rent,
A FAIRLY good or two hundred acres, with about fifty acres of arable land, with a good barn and house. The vicinity of Newmarket preferred. Apply to this office, or to
J. H. M. G.,
Newmarket P. O.
Newmarket, Sept. 27, 1860. 3m31.

or at the "Era" Office, as will lead to their recovery will be suitably rewarded, and any person found retaining them after this date will be prosecuted according to law.
JOHN CRONE.
Newmarket, Sept. 13, 1860. (f-31)

Millinery! Millinery!
MRS. BOND,
BEGS to return her sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Newmarket, and surrounding country for the unpunctuated patronage bestowed upon her during the past year, and begs to inform them she will as usual carry on the
Millinery Business
At the old stand, where she will be most happy to see her friends and customers, and is prepared to give, as she has done heretofore,
ENTIRE SATISFACTION.
Mantles, Caps, Bonnets, Hats, Head Dresses, Wraps, Flowers, &c., &c.
Mrs. B.—Requests parties to call and examine.
Newmarket, Sept. 4, 1860. (f-30)

For Sale!
2,000 FENOE & FOUNDATION CEMENT.
POSITIVE. Enquire of
A. J. McCRACKEN.
(Newmarket Feb. 7, 1860.)

FOR SALE,
—OR—
Exchange for Land!

IN THE INCORPORATE VILLAGE OF NEWMARKET, the premises lately occupied by the New Era Printing Office, situated on the corner of Main & 4th Streets. Could be fitted up at a very small outlay as a General Store, or would make a capital Tavern stand. A Good Cellar, with a Living Spring.

Apply to the proprietor.

JOSEPH WOOD,
Newmarket, September 4th, 1859. 4f-50

